WAGES AND THE MILLS BILL.

MR. MILLER SOLVES MR. HILL'S PROBLEM EXPOSING THE GOVERNOR'S UNCOMMON ARITH

METIC-SPEECHES IN COOPERSTOWN, ONEONTA, AND OTHER TOWNS OF OTSEGO COUNTY.

INT TRUBGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG ! oneonta, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Warner Miller "shook up" county of Otsego to-day by making speeches at Mr. Miller's journey here from Albany drew enstration at every station along the lin of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad that revealed not only the popularity of his canvass, but also the usen interest taken by voters in the election. It is an interest that will bring down to the Harlem Bridge from the interior of the State a phenomenal Republimajority. The demonstrations of regard for Mr. or were especially pronounced at Cobleskill, onevus, Richmondville, East Worcester and Maryland. At each of these places several hundred voters were about the depot, and not only cheered Mr. Miller and shook his band, but also succeeded in drawing from him a short speech of thanks for his hindly reception. Mr. Miller had as his escort from Albany the Capital City Club, one of the leading femblican club. can clubs of that city. Congressman Wither who again is the Republican candidate for Congress in this district, boarded the train as it was nearing coperatown and warmly greeted Mr. Miller. The epublican clubs of Cooperatown and its neighborhood, hich paraded with 1,000 men, escorted Mr. Miller the Fenimore Hotel. There were 6,000 Republican sitisens in the street not attached to any club.

view of the fact that a great rain storm pro railed, the attendance was astonishing. No hall in uld hold such a multitude, and, accordingly, fter 1,500 voters had crowded into the Court House an outdoor meeting was organized, which was adssed by "Farmer" Dean and later by Mr. Miller. ong the distinguished Republicans in the Court were Senator Frank Arnold, ex-Senator S. S. Edick, ex-Senator Alexander Davidson, Congressman Wilber and Assemblyman Brown. Mr. Edick called the assemblage to order. Mr. Davidson was elected

This is not a campign of brass bands," said Mr. Miller, "but it has in it the thought and intellect of the American people."

He then entered upon an earnest defence of the

ective tariff. While speaking upon this topic he castigated Governor Hill:

Democrats argue that the Mills bill will not foct the wages of any workingman. I notice that covernor Hill is of that opinion, and in his speech ny home at Herkimer on Saturday night he ex-siy called my attention to this statement of his nd complained that I paid no attention to it. I did and complained that I paid no attention to it. I did not know until I read 'The Albany Argus' this morning that he had sought a reply from me. Let us see what the Mills bill does. Mr. Hill says that it only makes a reduction of 5 per cent in present duties. I do not know what arithmetic he studies in making that statement, for, certainly, it is contrary to the rules of all others. The Mills bill proposes to reduce our revenues \$50,000,000, but if that is done our present revenues are reduced 25 per cent. It is plain that in making his calculation as to the reduction of duties, Governor Hill has included thousands of articles whose duties are not affected by the Mills bill, but the Mills bill actually reduces the duties on the articles which it touches 35 per cent. Any man with a little bit of arithmetic and slight intellect can figure that out for himself. On some articles the Mills bill reduces the duty 30, 40 and 50 per cent. Upon sait, lumber and wool it abolishes the duty altogether. I need not tell you, in response to Governor Hill, that if such reductions are made, wages would be reduced." Mr. Miller then at considerable length referred to the State issue of temperance reform and ballot reform, and closed his speech by appealing to the people to re-elect Congressman Wilber. Upon arriving here Mr. Miller found the streets crowded with 10,000 persons. There was a grand parade of Republican clubs and then Mr. Miller and National issues. not know until I read 'The Albany Argus' this morn-

PLENTY OF WORK FOR MR. BLAINE. NO TRUTH IN RUMORS OF HIS ILL-HEALTH-OFF TO ALEANY TO SPEAK TO-DAY.

Mr. Blaine spent yesterday quietly at the Fifth renue Hotel. He received a few callers and in the oon took a short stroll with Walker Blaine His healthy appearance and rapid gait as he pushed Square were a sufficient refutation to the silly rumors his health which Democrats tried again yesterday to revive. There is not a word of truth in the story, as thousands of people will learn to-day with Mr. Blaine and his party will leave this city to-day at 10:30 a. m. in a special car. Dwight Lawrence will accompany the party. The speeches will begin out 2 p. m., and the party will return to this city

To-morrow Mr. Blaine will leave here at 5 p. m. for Connecticut. He will stay all night at Norwich for Connecticut. He will stay all hight at Norwich as the guest of C. C. Haskell, Mr. Blaine's publisher, speaking there on Thursday afternoon. Thence he will go to Hartford, visiting Mr. Bulkley, the Republican candidate for Governor, and the next afternoon will speak at an open-air meeting at Ansonia. He will spend Friday night at Stamford with Samuel Fessenden, returning here on Saturday. On Satur-

MAKING PLANS FOR THE BIG PARADE. BUSINESS MEN OF MANY OCCUPATIONS TO TURN OUT IN GREAT NUMBERS.

Arrangements are rapidly being completed to make the parade of the Republican business and working men next Saturday a great success. Colonel Mitchell, the grand marshal, has established headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in parlor No. 3, out the plans, looking after the details, and assigning the various organizations to various positions in the kne. The line of march has been decided upon. will be up Broadway to Waverly place, to Fifth-ave., and up Fifth-ave., to Forty-second-st., where the parade will break up. The reviewing stand will be the one used by the President last Saturday, an arrange ment having been made between those who erecte the stand and the Republicans to use it. On the stand will be the various Republican candidates, the mittees, and other prominent men. The houses of the Union League Club and the Republican Club of New-York will be gayly decorated, as will the Republican National Committee headquarters, at No. 91 Fifth-ave. There wil be many interesting features about the parade. The 'longshoremen, over 1,000 strong, will have the right of the parade. With this organization will be a handsome ship, trimmed with flags and bunting, drawn by eight white horses. Sallors in uniform will be at work on the vessel, and a sailor will be at the bit of each horse. Other trades will needed is a fair day to make this one of the largest usiness men's parades ever seen in this city.

Interest in the parade is strong among Maiden lane firms. From office-boys to proprietors plans are being made to participate in the patriotic pro-"We are going to shut up our store and march in the Republican parade next Saturday," remarked a prominent jeweller yesterday. "It's a thing we have never done before. I know of a number of we have never done before. I know of a number of leading firms in the lane who will do the same thing. To Companies of sixteen men each are being formed, the members pledging themselves to appear and serve under the captain indicated. Old campaigners say they have never before seen such enthusiam in the

The Americus Club of Pittsburg will participate in the parade of Republicau business men in New York City on Saturday. Two hundred members will come to New-York on a special vestibule train. They will carry red, white and blue umbrellas, and will escort Chairman Quay, who is a member of the club.

MURPHY'S MANIFESTO DISCOUNTED BOLDING OUT INDUCEMENTS TO THE AQUE-

DUCT CONTRACTORS. The manifesto of Edward Murphy, chairman of least alarm to Republicans. In fact, it was looked upon in its true light, simply as an attempt to keep up the courage of the rank and file of the Democratic party and let them understand that the chairman still had some hopes of winning. The Governor came

nto town late Sunday night and has spent most

of his time since in consultation with various mem-

In the afternoon Mr. Hill went down town, but Aqueduct contractors or not. It has been known for some time that pressure has been brought to bear upon the contractors who had occasion to dislike Hill ise of his desertion of them during the Aqueduct investigations. Up to within a few days ago many of these contractors were up in arms against aim, but within that time have changed around and are now supporting the Governor with all their might. The reason of this is plain. Tammany Democrats have promised the contractors if Grant be elected to throw the influence of the various departments around the members of the Aqueduct Board who can be influenced in favor of their claims for "extra" work. Among those who are supporting Hill is Clinton. Beckwith, of Brown, Howard & Co., who has recently buried the hatchet and come out for Hill. im, but within that time have changed around and

THE MYSTERY STILL UNEXPLAINED.

of S. S. Cox as was expressed on the first day of the exhibition, nearly three weeks age. The explanation of this long-continued interest in a simple package of mail matter is embraced in the mystery overhanging it, which mystery The Tribune has done its best to unrayel without enerosching upon the ground of the efficial authorities. Postmaster-General Don Manuel Dickinson, Postmaster Henry G. Pearson and S. S. Cox are still looked to for a

WORTHLESS "WORLD" INTERVIEWS. INDIGNATION OF AN OLD SOLDIER AT BEING SET

DOWN FOR CLEVELAND. The evidences that the promiscuous political in-terviews printed by "The World" last week are of

wind is blowing are on the increase. One of the interviews printed on Saturday read: "J. L. Otto laborer, No. 10 Avenue B .- Cleveland, Hill and Grant." No. 8 Avenue B, F. L. Otto keeps a German bak any such statement, which, he says, must be mean for him, since he is the only Otto living in that neigh-

Last Friday afternoon a "World" reporter came into my shop and asked me about my politics, and I told him to get out. Then he went and printed that about me. I am an old soldier, and a Republican. I enlisted at the beginning of the war in the 1st New-York (Lincoln) Cavairy, and served through the war, and I don't vote for the Democratic party. They claim to be the friends of the soldiers, but they are not. I'll tell you the kind of a friend they are to the old soldiers. There was a man in my regiment named Louis Ruhkopt, who was killed. His widow is poor and has been totally blind for fourteen years, and is also paralyzed. About three years ago I heard of her case and I thought she ought to have a pension, so I wrote to Washington, and the officials there said she was entitled to one, and told me what to do, and sent me the necessary blanks. I had them all filled out and sent on, and I never heard a word more about it. After a long time I got tired of waiting, and I went to S. S. Cox and asked him to help me. He said he would, and he learned all about the case, and said he would fix it all right. But he hasn't, and now the poor woman is helpless, and they won't give her the pension she deserves. That is the kind of friends the Democrats are to the old soldier, and I don't vote for them, I can tell you. I never said anything to that "World" man, but he goes and prints that I am for Cleveland.

MR BARNUM DOES NOT BREAK HIS WORD. HE DEFIES AN EDITOR TO PROVE THAT HE DID SO FOUR YEARS AGO.

Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 29 (Special).—Under the heading "A Political Mountebank," in referring to P. T. Barnum's remarks at the Gem Rink on Friday night, printed in The Tribune of this date, "The Evening Farmer" of Saturday said:

Evening Farmer" of Saturday said:

P. T. Bainum in 1884 publicly offered to sell his real estate in Bridgeport for one-quarter less than its value in case Cleveland should be elected President. Cleveland was elected, and several persons at once asked Mr. Barnum to keep his plighted word, but he refused. He showed the white feather; in sporting parlance he "squealed," and a sporting man who does this at once loses caste in that fraternity, and his word is thereafter held as of no value.

To-day Mr. Barnum submitted the following under

the terse heading, "Show Up or Shut Up!":

the terse heading, "Show Up or Shut Up!":

To the Editor of The Farmer:

The coming election involves too important results for us to waste time in bandying epithets. You charge that "several persons asked me to keep my plighted word," made previous to the Presidential election of 1884, and that I refused. This is the first time during my forty years' residence here that I was ever accused of breaking a promise or of not strictly fulfilling every agreement that I had made. This is not my way of doing business. I have placed \$5,000 in the Pequonnock National Bank with written instructions to pay it into your hands if on November 10 you will prove to Morris B. Beardsley, esq., lawyer and Judge of Probate (Democrat): Major William B. Hincks, treasurer of the City Savings Bank, and Samuel W. Baldwin, president of the Connecticut National Bank, or a majorily of them, that I ever refused to keep my plighted word as given in the Gem Rink last Friday night, and published in "The Bridgeport Standard," "The Morning News" and "The Evening Post' immediately after, and in "The New-York Tribune" of this morning. My offer of \$1,000 for getting up a \$50,000 syndicate was and is intended to be based only upon the existence of such political results as there stated.

October 29, 1888.

A CLEVELAND MAN OUTSPOKEN FOR ERHARDT.

A CLEVELAND MAN OUTSPOREN FOR ECHARDT. lend their suffrages to the Republican State or National tickets. He probably has a larger number of supporters who accept Mr. Miller for Governor as well as Mr. Erhardt for Mayor. An instance to the point is furnished by Thomas L. Manson, jr., of the

were elected, the best Mayor it has had in my recollection. There cannot be a question that he is the strongest can-didate in the field, and if there is any sort of legalty in the support of his party, he can easily be elected. is none of the need which existed at the last Mayoralty contest for Republicans to vote for a Democratic candidate, and I believe that the highest interests of the city would be served by Mr. Erhardt's election. I had intended to vote for Mr. Hewitt before Mr. Erhardt's nomination, and within my personal acquaintance are several men who have transferred their support from Mr. Hewitt to the Republican candidate. I believe that the number of these changes is larger than is generally supposed, and they ought to convince party Republicans that they will make no mistake in working for their Mayoralty candidate

THEIR ARDOR COOLS AS HOPE DECLINES. There was an air of quiet and general listle about the headquarters of the Citizens' party yes terday. There were few callers during the afternoo and little business seemed to be on hand. Mr. Er hardi's strong canvass is making a decidedly marked impression on those who hoped that Mayor Hewitt would receive a strong Republican support. While none of them seems willing to admit that Mr. Hewitt s not out of the race, there is little confidence expressed in his chances compared to the encouraging talk that was rife among them some days ago.

The remnant of the Citizens' party seem to be resting on their arms, if one may judge by their lack of activity.

TO HAVE A FINE PARADE IN BROOKLYN An unusually fine parade is promised in Brooklyn on Thursday evening. It will be composed of four main divisions, each with two subdivisions, all under the command of Grand Marshal John W. Jones One hundred clubs, averaging 200 men each, will take part. One of these is 3,000 strong, and several have 500 voters each. The right of the line wil nove at 8:30 p. m. The Seventh Ward Pioneers will compose the escort. The Guard of Honor wil will compose the escent. Interconstructions, including the be composed of seven organizations, including the War Veterans of the Grand Army, under command of Comrade A C. Tate. The procession will start from the fountain in Bedford-ave, and pass through Bedford-ave, to Lafayette, to Schermerhora, to Clinton, to Henry, to Montague, to the reviewing stand at No. 187 Montague-st.

FOR MR. WALLACE IN SPITE OF MUGWUMPS The candidacy of William A. Wallace, in the IIId Congress District, which comprises some of the strongest Republican wards in Brooklyn, is winning him many friends, despite the efforts of a few Mugwump Republi-cans, egged on by Democrats, to create differences and cans, egged on by Deceases, to relate unreverse and dissensions in the district, in the hope of carrying it for free trade. A report has been widely circulated that D. H. Houghtaling, former president of the Twenticth Ward Republican Association and also president of the Oxford Club at one time, was opposing Mr. Wallace. Mr. Houghtaling denied this yesterday and said that he would be also because the course of the course of the would be well as the course of t Houghtaining denied this yesterday and said rate he would do all in his power to aid Mr. Wallace's election. President Williams, of the Young Republican Clob, said yesterday that Mr. Wallace was a man of excellent character, record and abilities, and was entitled to the vote of every man who desired to secure the success of the Republican

party in the coming election. The boldest of the bold Democrats in office under Mayor Chapin, of Brooklyn, is Fire Commissioner Ennis, who was reappointed at the Instance of the Democratic "gang" and whose management of his department has been a con-stant scandal. A year ago it was made known that he had firemen to black his boots at the engine house nearest his house. Recently he permitted a fireman accused of greasly assaulting a girl to resign. Now it is declared that he has overridden the Civil Service laws in appointing James S. McGuire a fireman in Engine Company No. 21, although his name only appears on the eligible list which was recently abolished and there is a new list on which his name does not appear. McGuire has begun a suit to settle his claim to a right to be appointed from the old eligible list and Ennis says that he had to appoint him

MICHIGAN GREENBACKERS NOT FREE TRADERS. Pittsburg, Oct. 29 (Special), Weldon C. Sprague, superintendent of the Northern Peninsula Company's mines in Michigan, said to-day that he had been a

COLORED REPUBLICANS JUBILANT. THEIR GREAT MASS MEETING CHARACTERIZED BY CONFIDENCE AND ZEAL

per Union was packed last evening upon the occasion of the great colored Republican meeting. There was not a vacant seat in the hall; every inch of standing-room was occupied, and the audi-blocked up the doors and filled the corridors. meeting was marked by the warmest enthusiasm, keen appreciation of the good speaking, and the and genuine demonstrations at the names of the Republican National, State and county n Hurley, M. F. Hamlin, C. Perry, W. C. Green, Emanu Esto, George Shipley, Austin Allen, W. H. Coleman, G. H. Cimcoe, of Philadelphia, and a number of the members of the Ladies' Empire Republican Club. Letters were read from Mr. Morion, Mr. Miller, Patrick Ford and J. C. Price, regretting that owing to previous engagements they could not be present. licans for their earnest efforts in the campaign and wishing them success in their meeting. The follow-ing telegram was received while the meeting was

Union-Please express to the great meeting my thanks for the cordial greeting of the colored Republicans. Your people have had their fidelity tried by many flerce tests,

but they have been steadfast always.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

It would be glad were it possible for me to attend your meeting this evening, to remind the colored voters of the terrible struggle through which they were finally made citizens of the United States and gifted with the right of citizens of the United States and girled with the right of suffrage. I would be giad to remind them that from first to last the Democratic party was the bitter foe of the colored men and hostile to giving them a single Constitu-tional right. I would be giad to remind them that to the energy the colored voters owe their great civil privileges, and that they do well to stand by those to whom they owe everything that raises them above their former condition

of oppression and wrong.

Resolutions indorsing the National, State and coun-

Resolutions indorsing the National, State and county tickets were then passed. The Twilight Quartet entertained the audience with well-rendered songs, and excited them to such a pitch of enthusiasm that when the Rev. W. B. Derrick, who presided, arose to open the meeting, a mighty shout went up that would not be stilled until voices were breaking with hoarseness. When the cheering had died away and the audience had become quieted, Mr. Derrick began his address. He paid an eloquent tribute to Mr. Lincoin and called upon his listoners to repay in part the obligation they should always owe to the Republican party by standing true to the principles which had made their people free.

After a few words of encouragement from James T. Van Rensselaer and Henry C. Perley, Alexander S. Rosenthal, president of the Hebrew-American Republican League, spoke briedy, keeping his listoners in a good humor with his sparkling words and tart allusions to the Democratic party.

He was followed by State Senator S. A. McElwee, of Tennessee, who made an able criticism of Mr. Cleveland's policy, and spoke eloquently of the good record of the Republican party. His telling words held the attention of his listeners throughout his address, and when he closed a long continued shout showed with what appreciation his speech had been received. He said that in the counties in his State, where he himself had counted at a single polling place 300 votes cast for the Republican party, the returns had given fifteen and sixteen. Colonel Erhardt arrived at the meeting at a late hour, but he spoke a few words, carnest and to the point. There was also good speaking by United States Chaplain J. R. B. Smith, Dr. A. J. Brown, of Maryland, and Judge A. L. Morrison.

CLERKS GOING HOME TO VOTE.

REPUBLICANS, HOWEVER, CANNOT LEAVE WHO LIVE IN DOUBTFUL STATES.

Washington, Oct. 29 (Special).-There is a It is a rather noted fact, however, that in ng leaves great discrimination is shown by the different heads of the departments. In the Pension upon the applications coming from Republican clerks. A similar charge is made against Public leaves of absence to Democrats who wanted to go while Republicans from those States are prevented, To offset this, however, the Public Maryland, where their votes can be of no possible effect, to go home, and does not seem to wish to

This frank avowal on the part of a "Reformer" and professional economist is rather significant, but Benedict is nothing if net an offensive partisan.

Washington, Oct. 20.—To-day's bond offerings ag-gregated \$226,400, as follows:

Coupon 4s-815,000 at 128 5-8, \$3,000 at 128 Registered 4s-\$100,000 at 130, \$50,000 at 128, \$25,000 at 128, \$30,400 at 128. Registered 4 1-2s-62,500 at 108 1-2, 8500 at 107. Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon ac-

ented the following bonds: Coupon 4 1.2s-85,000 at 108 1-2. Registered 4 1.2s-82,500 at 108 1-2, \$500 at 107, \$100,000 at 108 1-2, \$20,000 at 108 1-2.

MADE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS Washington, Oct. 29.—Samuel H. Albro, of New-York, whose nomination as Superintendent of Indian Schools failed of confirmation by the Senate, has been appointed to that position by the President. He will at once enter upon the duties of his office.

SALARIES FOR ALL CUSTOMS OFFICERS. Washington, Oct. 29.—Judge McCalmont, Commis-sioner of Customs, in his annual report to the Secrelary of the Treasury, recommends the payment of tixed salaries to all officers of the customs.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE. Washington, Oct. 29.-Leave of absence for three nonths, to take effect November 15, 1888, has been granted Second Lieutenant Omar Bundy, 3d Infantry

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieu-tenant Charles H. Lester 8th Cavairy, has been further extended one month.

By direction of the President, Colonel Nelson B. sweitzer, 2d Cavairy, having served for more than thirty years as a commissioned officer of the army, was to-day, upon his own application, retired from active service. Boatswain Woodward Carter has been ordered to the League Island Yard, relieving Bontswain John C. Thompson, ordered to the New-York Yard. Carpenter John MacFarlane has been detached from the New-Hampshire and granted sick leave. Lieutenant Robert Platt, from

the Washington Navy Yard, ordered to command the Fish Commission steamer Fish Hawk. COURT CALENDARS-TO-DAY. SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Before Van Brunt, C. J. Saniels and Bartlett, J. J.—Recoss.
SUPREME COURT—CHARAGES—Before Barrett, J.—Nos. 46, 7, 79, 106, 110, 111, 143, 148, 150, 213, 223, 227, 245, 283, 89, 294, 364, 309, 313, 316, 321, 322, 332, 335, 350, 353, 354, 35, 353, 357, 398, 361, 366, 371, 372, 372, 374, 375, 377, SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—PART I.—Adjourned for

10 a.m.; No. 417, C. M. Siewart, at 10.30 a.m.; No. 418, Hansman De Bain, at 2 p.m. Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk-Wills of Amalie Hackelbers, John Hannon, Ellen Wilson, Gabriel Frank, at 10 a.m.; Joseph Miller, M. M. Mitchell, at 10.30 a.m.; E. J. Valentine, at 11 a.m. SUFFERIOR COURT-TRIAL THEM-PART II.—Adjourned for the term.

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COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS-Helore
n, J.—No. 18.

COMMON PLEAS-EQUITY TERM—Adjourned until Nevember COMMON PLEAS-TRIAL TERM-PART L.-Adjourned for the COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Adjourned for the term. CITY COURT—SPECIAL TERN AND CHAMBERS—Before Mc-Adam, C.J.—Motions. River. The body was found to-day. Mrs. Turne was a daughter of Judge Chamberiain, a prominent citi-zen, and ranked high as an artist. An unfortunate marriage and separation are given as the cause.

CITY COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART L-Adjourned for the CITY COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART IL-Adjourned for the CITY COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART III .- Adjourned for the

THE COURTS.

THE DRUMMER TAX UNCONSTITUTIONAL OPINION OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME

-THE JAEHNE CASE ARGUED. Justice Bradley, in the Drummer Tax case of William G Asher against the State of Texas, the Supreme Court of the United States to-day declared unconstitutional all State laws imposing a license tax upon commercial travellers not residents of the State imosing the tax. Asher lived in New Orleans, and while selling goods by sample in Texas was arrested a misdemeanor for any person to do business as a commercial traveller without first having taken out an occupation tax. Asher contested the constitution ality of this statute, taking the ground that it was repugnant to the clause of the Constitution giving Congress the exclusive right to regulate interstate com-The State court decided against him. Asher appealed the case to the Supreme Court, which to-day gave a decision in his favor.

The court, in its opinion, says that it sees no difference between this case and the Robbins Tennessee case, in which the State law was held to be un-

Immediately after the rendering of opinions to-day the case of Henry W. Jachne, who was convicted in one of what were known as the "Broadway Boodlers'

Roger M. Sherman, who argued the case for Jachne, maintained that the maximum penalty which could be imposed on his client was two years instead of ten, and that, having served two years he should now be discharged. He asserted that the Consolidation act, which sought to put in force the section of the Penal Code under which Jachne was convicted, was retroactive, and therefore void. The statute being void, he declared that it therefore made no difference whethe the crime was committed before or after the act was passed.

troverted these arguments, and maintained that not only was the statute not ex post facto, but that even if it were, it did not, therefore, follow that for that reason the Penal Code should be deemed ex post facto in its operation as to crimes committed long after both the Penal Code and the Consolidation act went into effect.

The Supreme Court also rendered an opinion today affirming the judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of Georgia in the case of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, plaintiff in error, against the railroad commissioners of Georgia. railroad commissioners, by authority of the State Legislature, proscribed what should be reasonable and just rates of transportation, and the railroad com-pany brought an action against them, alleging that the rates established constituted an impairment of contract between the State and the company, exclusive right of transportation over the roads it might construct, provided its transportation charges did not exceed certain fixed rates. The Supreme Court, in its opinion, says that the reserved right of a State to regulate charges by common carriers cannot be taken away except by contract expressed in clear and unequivocal language. The charter of the company, the court holds, contains no stipulation, nor is any implied, as to any future action of the Legisla-

The court transacted the following miscellaneous iness to-day :

No. 195-The County of Livingston, Mo., plaintiff, act. the First, National Bank of Portsmouth, N. H. Judgment affirmed, with costs and interest.

No. 33-J. H. W. Culliford, and others, etc., appellants, agt. John B. Vinet, public administrator, etc. De versed, with costs, and cause remanded, with directions. enter a decree dismissing the libel, with costs to the re-spondents, in the District and in the Circuit Courts. No. 38-John S. Prouty, plaintiff, agt, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company. Ordered for

No. 1.044-The Piano Manufacturing Company, appel ant, agt. A. B. Grabam and others. Motion to advance to be heard with No. 108 denied, but leave granted to file

ker, petitioner. Motion for leave to file petition for writted mandamus granted, and rule to show cause ordered.

No. 1,037—Thomas C. Chappell, plaintiff, agt. John B. Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. No. 1,367—The First National Bank of Chicago, appel-nt, agt. Chester C. Corbin. Advanced to be heard

No. 430-Julius K. Graves, and others, appellants, agt. Chester C. Corbin. Appeal of Flower, Remy and Gregory, three of the appellants in this case, dismissed with costs. Nos. 1,189 and 1,190-Lewis N. Clark, plaintiff, agt. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Passed until Monday

No. 422-M. L. Bundy, receiver, appellant, agt. Will-

tric Association of St. Louis. Argued.

No. 44-J. C. Redings, and others, administrators, etc., ppellants, agt. W. K. Johnson, executor, etc. Submitted. No. 45-David Bonks, and others, appellants, agt. G. L.

Submitted.

Railway Company. Continued.

SUING A COMBINATION FOR INTEREST,

A suit was begun yesterday in the United States Circuit Court by Adrian C. Lane against the Virginia Midland, the Richmond and Danville, the Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse and the Central Trust companies. The complainant is the owner of thirty-eight income bonds of the Virginia Midland, issued on November 29, 1881. He declares that the income of the road after the payment of the first mortgage should have been applied to the payment of the interest on the income bonds. The interest has not been paid since July, 1884. There has since been a practical consolidation between the three defendant railroad companies, and the complainant alleges that the money which should have been used to pay interest on the income bonds is diverted to other uses. He asks that the defendant companies be restrained from any application of the money due for interest to any other purpose.

MR. GERHARD SUES A RAILWAY COMPANY. Suits for damages, amounting in all to \$190,000 Frederick Gebhard and five of his employes, for personal injuries and the loss of valuable race horses by the disaster at Shohola, Penn., last summer, against the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. Justice Barrett, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, will to-day be asked to grant a motion made by Buchanan & Steele, representing the de-fendants, for an order requiring that the complaint be made more specific.

Permission has been granted by Justice Barrett, of the Supreme Court, to Christ Protestant Episcopal Church to sell its property at Thirty-fifth-st, and Fifth-ave, to Frederick Billings for \$215,000. The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank has a mortgage of \$70,000 on the property. Savings Bank has a mortgage of sprotted on the property, which will be paid off with a portion of the mency received at the sale. The remainder will be devoted to purchasing ground and erecting a new church edifice at Seventy-first-st, and the Boulevard.

The Chebrah Chawel Chesed Anschel Minsk, a new Hebrew congregation, was incorporated yesterday. Louis Gullubowitz is the president for the first year and the stees are Abraham Traublitzky, Israel Partnov and Harris Weinberg. The First Austrian Brother and Sister Society has been

The First Austrian Brother and Sister Society has been incorporated. The trustees are Rachel Singer, David Riff and Withelm Scherlipp.

Hugh McCrossan and Charles W. Heath, constituting the firm of H. McCrossan & Co., dealers in fancy goods,

6. 60 Walker-st., made an assignment yesterday to George Rotenson, giving preferences for \$4,500.

Joseph Fausner, dealer in shoes, doing business at No. 709 Eighth-ave. under the name of J. Fausner & Co., made an assignment yesterday to George W. Cooper, giving preferences for \$3,479 16.

OFFERING MEDALS TO INVENTORS. Philadelphia, Oct. 29 (Special).—The Franklin In-litute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts announces that it will offer this year, as usual, two rewards

for meritorious discoveries and inventions. The first is the Elliott Cresson medal for some discovery in the arts or sciences. The second, the John Scott medal will be given for the most useful invention St. Louis, Oct. 29.-A dispatch to "The Post-Dispatch" from Little Rock, Ark., says: Mrs. Carrie Turner, a teacher in the Little Rock University, is supposed to have committed suicide. The lady disappeared and was traced to the bank of the Arkansas

THE MARKET QUESTION.

A VAST INEQUALITY BETWEEN HOME AND FOREIGN MARKETS.

FREE-TRADERS WANT TO RISK \$13 TO GAIN \$1

-A LETTER FROM MR. JOSEPH NIMMO, JR. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The relative value of home and foreign narkets is the chief factor in the determin of our tariff policy and, I think, is conclusive on the whole subject. My successor in office, Colonel Wm. F. Switzler, has courtcously prepared for me a most valuable table, from which it appears:

First, that the total value of the exports of merchandise from the countries of Europe to foreign countries was for the last year of commercial statistics \$4,311,423,052.

Secondly, that the total value of such exports to countries other than those of Europe was \$1,034,339,541, of which \$357,000,000 was to the United States. The trade between the different countries of Europe, and especially between contiguous countries, corresponds with our interstate commerce, and in the nature of things it is not a rade in which the United States can to any extent compete. Without going into detail it appears certain that in competition with the countries of Europe the United States cannot now increase its foreign exports more than \$1,000,000.000, and probably not half that amount. Now let us inquire as to the total magnitude of

our home markets. The total value of the prod-

ucts of industry in the United States for the census year 1880 was according to the official exhibits \$9,253,307,288. This included only the merchantable products of American industry. It. failed to take account of many products of industry and did not include the cost of constructing wagon roads, railroads, streets, sewers or buildings or other fixed improvements of any sort or description. Nor did it pretend to embrace the prodof any establishment the an-value of which was under \$500. In the year 1884, as Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, I estimated the total value of the products of American industry at ten thousand million dollars (\$10,000,000,000), and my friend, Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, a pronounced Free Trader of the scholastic order, arrived at the clusion by an entirely different process. But Mr. Henry V. Poore, the most eminent railroad statistician in this country, estimates the value of the merchandise transported on railroads in the United States during the year 1887 at \$13,500,-000,000. He, however, takes no account of the large internal commerce of the United States on water lines.

I believe, therefore, that the total magnitude of the available foreign markets is greatly overestimated, and that the total magnitude of our home markets is underestimated in the following

Value of foreign markets, \$1,000,000,000; Value of home markets, \$13,500,000,000; This shows the total magnitude of the home markets to be more than thirteen times that of the

possible foreign markets. But the home market is entirely our own and completely under our control, while we can only hope to secure a share of the fcreign market in a hot competition with the countries of Europe, where labor and capital is cheaper than in the

United States.

In his last annual message President Cleveland openly recommended a a general reduction in the cost of production in this country by admitting foreign competition, and he defended this policy by declaring that it would give to our manufact. urers "a better chance in foreign markets with the manufacturers of other countries," and "to their employes more certain and steady labor." But this would simply be to invite all the world to a scramble for the advantages of our rich home market, worth \$13,500,000,000 a year, the most inviting field of commercial plunder CARPETS, on the globe for the privilege of competing in the cheap foreign markets, worth only \$1,000,000,000 a year. This is the reason why England is so anxious for the re-election of Mr. Cleveland, notwithstanding his recent Retaliation Message.

The foreign market, instead of affording Ameri can "employes more certain and steady labor," would furnish most unsteady and uncertain labor. The violent fluctuation of foreign markets has demonstrated this. Experience has abundantly proved that it is only by bringing producer and consumer closer together that greater certainty and steadiness of labor are secured. This is B. Thompson, a member of the senior class at Rutgers one of the best fruits of protection.

The President and Free Traders generally demand that the materials which enter into our manufactures shall be made free. During the census year of 1880 the total value of our products No. 46—The German Savings Baue of Davenpore, 1982.

Submitted.

No. 47—Paul B. Means, assignee, appellant, agt. Clement
Dowd, and others. Continued.

No. 48—James Coyne, plaintiff, agt. the Union Pacific market available for the United States. The of manufacture was \$5,369,579,191, and the value more than three times as large as the entire foreign market value of such materials, usually denominated" raw materials" by Free Traders, is entirely the product of American labor, and almost enthe product of American labor, and almost en-tirely labor of the lower grades, receiving the relatively lower rates of wages, and composing the great bulk of American laborers engaged in the agricultural, mechanical and mining industries of the United States. Here is just where the blows of free trade would strike first. Our home market is at all times regulated, and the wages of labor and the prices of commodities are at all times determined by the conditions which secure American rates of wages to American labor.

the wages of labor and the prices of commodities are at all times determined by the conditions which secure American rates of wages to American laborers; and American labor and American capital are entitled to the full benefits which those conditions afford. This is the key to our prosperity. Free trade is based upon the idea of a worldwide scramble for cheapness, while protection is based upon the idea of securing remunerative employment in this country for every willing head and hand. We are now able to export largely, chiefly products of agriculture, because of our superiority in the wonderful exuberance of our soil and our vast agricultural area.

The foregoing argument is addressed to the doctrines proclaimed by President Cleveland in his Message, and to the free-trade principles cherished by the Southern Democracy during the last fifty years, and clearly expressed in the recent assertion of Senator Vest, of Missouri, that "Mr. Cleveland has challenged the protected industries of the country to a fight of extermination," and in the sentiment expressed by Senator Coke, of Texas, in the Senate on the 12th of September, 1888, "that if there is any one thing the average Texan would go any number of miles out of his way to kick and kill and destroy, it is a protective tariff." I have also addressed my argument to the theories wrought out by Professors Summer and Perry "in the uneveed silence of a student's cell." and to the doctrines proclaimed by Mr. Bayard and many other Democratic leaders of the United States who are members of the Cobden Club of England. I could not possibly waste my time by engaging in a context with those Democratic managers and partisan advocates who are now taking counsel of their fears in the vain attempt to prove that their party is not a free-trade party.

JOSEPH NIMMO, JR.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 23, 1888.

Here follows Colonel Switzler's table, showing the exports of domestic merchandise from the

Here follows Colonel Switzler's table, showing the exports of domestic merchandise from the principal countries of Europe, and their exports

Year 1886.	Total Exports	countries other than those of Europe.
Russia (including Asiatic		
Russia)	\$237,718,792	68,383,950
Norway	26,746,284	1,255,458
Sweden (1885-Domestic	60,549,388	1,494,636
and foreign exports)	36,766,408	1,524,384
Denmark (1885)		a698,603,658
United Kingdom (1887)	1,077,512,136 726,471,120	81,523,568
Germany	284, 268, 573	40,987,116
Netherlands		
Belgium	230,083,254	22,169,923
France	632,411,408	184,281,500 29,991,964
Switzerland	129,920,951 27,739,050	7,192,800
Portugal*	135,872,680	27,762,085
	198,738.127	27,555,101
Italy	253 322 764	b56,466,200
Austria-Hungary	16.137.314	b1,415,269
Greece	10,101,014	01,410,200
Turkey (including Turkey	62,853,989	b502,480
in Asia and Africa)	48,270,814	
Roumania *(1885)	40,210,014	040,401
Total	94.311.493.059	#1,034,339,541

NOT TO HAVE A LOCAL OPTION ELECTION. New-Ermswick, N. J., Oct. 29 (Special, Judge cudder to-day refused the application for a local option election, deciding that the spring election was a general one and that the special election could not, therefore, be held. The temperance people will im-mediately prepare another petition.

DEATH OF A RUTGERS COLLEGE SENIOR.

Abrnold, Constable & Co.

## CLOTHS.

PLAIN AND PLAID LADIES' CLOTHS for Suits, Cloaks and Costumes IN THE LATEST COLORINGS.

VELVET & BEAVER CLOAKINGS, MEN'S SUITINGS, DRESS CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND OVERCOATINGS.

Broadway & 19th st.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

MANUFACTURERS,

OAK GOODS IN EXQUISITE DESIGNS AND GREAT VARIETY AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THOSE OP LAST SEASON.

"Buy of the Maker."

## 104, 106 AND 108 WEST 14TH-ST

FACTORY, 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH-ST.

CASH OR CREDIT.

CHATHAM-ST, 167, 167 1-2, 168, 171, 207, 207 1-2, 209, 211, PARK-ROW

L'URNITURE.

TINWARE, DAINTINGS. LAMPS,

ENGRAVINGS.

167, 167 1-2, 169, 171, 173 CHATHAM-ST. 207, 207 1-2, 209, 211, 213 PARK-ROW.

typhold fever. He was studying for the ministry.

Thompson will be buried at Freehold, his home, on Wednesday; and a public funeral service will be held by the students.

Thompson was a member of the Chi Phi Fraternits. by the students. Chi Phi fraternity.

RACING AT IVY CITY TO-DAY. THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION SUED FOR \$15,000-

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION SUED FOR \$15,000-4
THES AND ENTRIES.

Washington, Oct. 29 (Special).—The Executive Committee of the Jockey Club was seriously inclined to postpone the Ivy City races until after election, but a petition signed by all the leading horseman and bookmakers now in this city, urging them to go on with the meeting, induced them to yield the treat this morning and to annually them. them to visit the track this morning and to announce publicly that the sport would be resumed to-morrow. Al hot sun and a drying wind have put the track in excellence

not sun and a drying wind have put the track in excellent condition. The programme is given below.

As stated in The Tribune last week, Waceler & Paires, the owners of Paragon, have sued the National Pair Grounds Association for the value of their colt, who hark frounds Association for the value of their cost, who have himself so seriously while at exercise on the track that he had to be shot. The plaintiffs state that Paragon stepped in a hole made by the sinking of a drain-pipe and broke his leg. They want \$15,000 damages. The club is prepared to defend the suit.

The first race should be won by Taragon, Bella B. second.

Bradford should win the second race, Brown Charlie see

The fourth race should go to Ovid, Eurus second. Carnegie will probably win the last race, Lakewood

FIRST RACE-SWEEPSTAKES. THREE TEAR-OLDS. 1 1-8 MILES. W't. Name. W't. 118 | Belia B . . . . . . 118 SECOND RACE-HANDICAP. SIX FURLONGS. THIRD BACE-CONGRESS STAKES. SELLING. 1 1-8 MILES

FOURTH RACE-HANDICAP. 1 1-8 MILES. 

A CROWD AT THE NASHVILLE RACES. Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 29.—The largest crowd of the fall meeting witnessed the racing at West Side Park to-day. The weather was glorious and the track in fair

condition. Only one favorite came in a winner. The results were as follows:

First race-Seiling, five furlongs. Kirklin won in 1:05; McMurty second, Chickasaw third.

Second race-Seiling, five furlongs. Lucy Howard won in 1:04; Robin second, Elsie B. third.

Third race-Seiling, 13-16 mile. McBowling won in 1:24; Finality second. Eight to Seven third.

Fourth race-Six furiongs. Saille Hagan won in 1:18; Julien second, Castaway third. Fifth race-Seven and a half furiongs. Autocrat won in 1:37; Kermesse second, Larehmont third.

FAREWELL TO THE IRISH ATHLETES.

The members of the Gaelic Athletic Association made their last appearance as athletes in America at the Manhattan Athletic Club yesterday evening. There was a weight-throwing contest between Messrs. Lambert, of the M. A. C., and Mitchell, of the G. A. C., and Daly, of the G. A. C. The score was G. A. C., and Dairy, of the G. A. C. The score was as follows: Mitchell, 33 feet 6 inches; Daly, 30 feet 10 inches; Lambert, 24 feet 10 inches. In putting the shot, Mitchell left his mark 40 feet 3 inches away, and Lambert was 1 foot 1 inch this side of ft. In an exhibition of throwing the sixteen-pound hammer, Mitchell sent it flying through the air, and when it fell it was 126 feet 6 inches away from where he stood. The harlers, in their green and gold uniforms, gave a lively exhibition of Ireland's national game